

WEATHER.
Generally fair tonight and Friday;
gentle to moderate northwest to north
winds.
Temperature past twenty-four hours:
High, 65, at 4 p.m. yesterday; low, 56,
at 9 a.m. today.
For full report see page 20.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 20.

No. 19,951.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1915. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT.

TORPEDO DESTROYS BRITISH WARSHIP IN THE DARDANELLES

180 of Goliath's Crew Report-
ed Rescued—Fears Ex-
pressed for 500.

TURK CASUALTIES 50,000
IN FOUR DAYS, IS CLAIM

Allies' Forces Advance—Said to
Practically Control Gallipoli
Peninsula.

FLEET PRESSES BOMBARDMENT

Several Towns in Ruins—Former
Cruiser Goeben Damaged When
Russians Shell Bosphorus—Riot-
ing in Constantinople.

LONDON, May 13.—The Brit-
ish battleship Goliath has been
torpedoed in the Dardanelles. This
is the third battleship to be
lost by the British since the Dar-
danelles bombardment began.

Announcement of the loss of
the Goliath was made in the house
of commons this afternoon by
Winston Spencer Churchill, first
lord of the admiralty.
While no definite information
apparently has been received as to
the number of lives lost, Mr.
Churchill said he feared it would
reach 500. Later reports said
twenty officers and 160 men had
been saved.

Mr. Churchill also announced
that the British submarine E-14
had penetrated through the Dar-
danelles and into the sea of Mar-
mora, sinking two Turkish gun-
boats and a Turkish transport.

One of Older Ships.

The Goliath was one of the older
British battleships of the pre-dread-
naught type. She was built in 1893.
Her complement was 750 men. The
Goliath was 400 feet long on the water
line and 74 feet beam. Her displace-
ment was 12,500 tons. She was armed
with four 12-inch and twelve 6-inch
guns, twelve 12-pounders, six 3-poun-
ders and two machine guns. She had
four torpedo tubes. The Goliath is
the third British battleship whose loss
in the attack on the Dardanelles has
been announced by the British govern-
ment. Loss of the Lusitania, the
Ocean, together with the French bat-
tleship Bouvet, was announced March
19. All three ships struck mines dur-
ing a general assault on the Dar-
danelles on March 18.

Troops Continue Advance.

British and French troops continue
advance along the Gallipoli peninsula,
according to Athens dispatches. Some
reports even claimed the occupation of
certain heights which would mean that
the Gallipoli peninsula was under the con-
trol of the invaders.

Bombardment Resumed.

"An allied fleet re-entered the Dar-
danelles at night and resumed the
bombardment of the forts at Kilit Bahr,
Chanak Kalesi and Nagara. The bombard-
ment was interrupted at 8 o'clock, but was
resumed three hours later and is being
continued," says a Havas dispatch from
Athens.

Turk Cruiser Damaged.

Dispatches from Odessa assert that
the Turkish cruiser Sultan Selim (for-
merly the Goeben) was badly damaged
Monday in an engagement with the
Russian Black sea fleet, which was
bombarding the forts of the Bosphorus.
The Turkish official version of the
encounter, received by wireless, fol-
lows:

A Russian fleet, including five bat-
tleships, two cruisers, twelve torpedo
boats and some transports, steamed to
a point near the entrance to the Bos-
phorus with a view of renewing its
demonstration. The Selim opened a
heavy fire and the Russians heat a
hasty retreat to Sebastopol. The lead-
ing battleship was badly damaged.
The Russian fleet was to escape
from the Selim only by entering a for-
tified harbor.

Russians Landing Troops.

The Milan Secolo states the Russians
are continuing the disembarkation of
troops at Bulad, a small port on the
Black sea, seventy-five miles north-
east of Adrianople, under a heavy fire.
The entire Turkish fleet is said to have
left the Bosphorus and steamed toward

the Crimea, in an effort to draw off the
fire of the Russian squadron, which is
covering the disembarkation.

Towns Now Smoking Ruins.

Assertions that the towns of Chanak
Kalesi, Malto and Kilit Bahr now are
nothing but smoking ruins are con-
tained in a series of belated dispatches
dated May 5, 8 and 9, received from
Moudros, on the Island of Lemnos.
Their destruction is said to have been
unavoidable since they lay in the direct
line of the fleet's fire.

Riots in Constantinople.

GENEVA, May 13.—The Journal de
Geneve has received a dispatch from
Saloniki saying that many persons have
been killed or injured in the course of
riots in Constantinople. Mobs number-
ing thousands, the newspaper says, pil-
laged the principal shops and hotels.
The Sultan's guard has been called out.
According to this information, the
Pera Palace Hotel, the largest and most
pretentious European hotel in the city,
was sacked. The police were over-
whelmed.

Widespread Misery Prevails.

Food prices in Constantinople have
doubled, and there is widespread misery
among the poorer classes. The hospi-
tals are crowded with wounded sol-
diers.

The Pera Palace Hotel, the dispatch
says, was full of German officers, who
were maltreated by the infuriated popu-
lance. Many of them were injured.

ITALY HAS DECIDED FOR WAR, IS CLAIM

Cabinet to Place Important Is-
sue Before Parliament
May 20.

AUSTRIA PLANS SIEGE
ON ITALIAN BORDER

120,000 Italians Have Left Fran-
cis Joseph's Domain—German
Exodus to Switzerland.

GENEVA, via Paris, May 13.—The cor-
respondent at Rome of the Journal de
Geneve says he is able to affirm that
Italy's intervention in the war has
been absolutely decided on.

"The government," the correspondent
adds, "shortly will take steps which
will leave no doubt about Italy's in-
tentions, and when the cabinet ap-
pears before parliament, May 20, that
body will ratify an accomplished fact."

Austria Lays Siege Plans.

ROME, Italy, May 13.—Every prepara-
tion has been made for the procla-
mation of a state of siege in all the
Austrian territory which borders on
Italy. The government already is in
the hands of the police and military
authorities. Many German soldiers
already have fled for safety across the
frontier in great numbers. It is esti-
mated that 40,000 have left Trieste alone,
while the total will aggregate 120,000.
Large contingents of Austrian troops
are being sent to the Italian frontier.
Points in Gorz and Gradisca. It is as-
serted in military circles here that the
Austrian army is gathering this
new army for possible operations
against Italy.

Troops in Close Contact.

At some points on the frontier Aus-
trian and Italian troops are in such
close contact that they can see each
other. The Austrians have occupied
strongly fortified entrenchments. The
bridge leading to Pontebba, just across
the Italian frontier, has been seized.
Trains and automobiles which
cross there are compelled to stop
at a small pace. Many Ger-
man officers are with the Austrian
troops. The Austrian government has issued
an order that all Austrian ships in
Italian waters proceed at once to Trieste
or Pola.

Ministers in Conference.

A meeting of the council of ministers
last yesterday to discuss the situation
in Italy and Austria lasted for two
hours. At its conclusion no commu-
nication was issued as to the result
arrived at, but it is believed a decision
was reached for the cabinet to go be-
fore parliament to submit the exist-
ing situation to that body. It is
asserted that the cabinet is pre-
paring a Green Book to be distributed
in parliament when they meet on Mon-
day, May 20, showing the policy
followed by the government in recent
events.

Differences Are Denied.

Reports in circulation to the effect
that there are differences of opinion
between Premier Salandra and some of
his ministers, especially Baron Son-
nino, the foreign minister, are denied.
The Giornale d'Italia says the accord
between the ministers is perfect. Both
Premier Salandra and Baron Sonnino
in the council of ministers informed their
colleagues concerning all the phases of
the delicate and difficult negotiations,
and the obstacles that had to be over-
come, and received their full adhesion
to all the resolutions which had been
taken with a view to accomplishing
the national program, according to the
newspaper.

Socialist at Royal Palace.

The newspapers make extended com-
ment on the fact that Deputy Enrico
Fertti, former leader of the socialists,
went to the Royal Palace and remained
there for over an hour. It is not known
whether Fertti saw King Victor Em-
manuel only his first aid, Gen.
Crispien. In any case the presence of
the deputy at the Quirinal is considered
by the newspapers as most significant
and it is declared that it may influence
the parliamentary situation.

Unanimity Is Desired.

Great efforts are being made in all
quarters here to effect an understand-
ing between the cabinet and Signor
Giulitti before the meeting of parlia-
ment May 20, the people desiring to
give the world proof of the unanimity
of the Italian parliament at a moment
which is so vital to the country's fu-
ture.

M. de Giers, the new Russian ambas-
sador to Italy, has arrived here. He
said he felt confident that despite the
apparent difficulties, Italy, following
her true interests, would join the al-
lies.

Giulitti Reaches Rome.

Former Premier Giulitti, regarded as
the leader of the party opposed to the
intervention of Italy in the war, has
left the Bosphorus and steamed toward

"LOAN SHARK" LAW STRICTLY ENFORCED

Corporation Counsel Syme
Says His Office Is After
Every Known Violator.

STATEMENT EXPLAINS
PROSECUTOR'S POSITION

Investigation in Case of "Annie,"
Reported in The Star, Shows
\$23.10 in Usury Involved.

Corporation Counsel Syme issued a
"loan shark" statement today, follow-
ing the publication of an article on a
specific loan shark case in The Star
yesterday. Mr. Syme outlines the po-
sition taken by his office in handling the
"loan shark" matter, and says "there is
not the slightest disposition on the
part of the corporation counsel's office
to do anything except enforce the law
with strictness in every violation which
is known."

Investigation by Detective Evans of
the case stated in The Star of yester-
day resulted, it is understood at the
District building, in a report to the
effect that the loan to the colored
woman "Annie" did involve \$23.10 of
old usury which she should not pay
under an iron-clad reading of the
"loan shark law," but which was made
possible because of the general agree-
ment entered into between the corpora-
tion counsel and the "loan shark" com-
panies at the time of the law went into
effect, or shortly thereafter.

As the "loan shark" matter stands
those interested say that the loan
companies are enabled to get from
borrowers money that was paid back
to the same borrowers at the time of
the agreement, and is a matter of pub-
lic morals, rather than of law.

Corporation Counsel Syme's statement
follows:

Statement of Mr. Syme.

"As soon as the loan shark law was
passed the corporation counsel's office
had Maj. Sylvester assign detectives
to ascertain what the individuals or
loan companies were doing, and
whether or not money was being loaned
in violation of it. As soon as it was
ascertained that the law was being
evaded by the acceptance of receipts,
O. P.'s and other evidences of in-
debtedness instead of the usual prom-
issory notes, and that promissory notes
were also being used to evade it, the
corporation counsel immediately in-
stituted prosecutions covering all such op-
erations and several cases were taken into
the Court of Appeals in order that the
exact meaning of the law might be
authoritatively stated by this court.
The Court of Appeals finally held that
any writing whatsoever or anything
else which made the ascertainment of
the debt more certain was 'securi-
ty' within the meaning of the law,
and that where it was made the
basis of an interest charge of more
than 6 per cent the annuity the law
was being violated. As soon as this
decision was handed down every man
of interest, already known to be doing
loan shark business in Washington,
was immediately arrested.

"If a man is ascertained by detec-
tives that the number of borrowers ran
into the thousands. They had the right
to either recover from the loan sharks
\$25.00, or they could be forced to
their obligations reduced by the entire
amount of interest due and 25 per cent
of the principal. It was also apparent
that these borrowers were poor people
who could not afford to employ lawyers
and fight their legal rights. There-
fore a stipulation was entered into un-
der which the loan sharks were com-
pelled to plead guilty, pay a fine of
\$100 and have an additional fine of
\$200 and thirty days' imprisonment im-
posed upon them, which became opera-
tive if the stipulation was not entered
into and to agree to remit all illegal in-
terest and accept 75 per cent of the prin-
cipal. Notices were given to all the
thousands of borrowers that they had
the right to settle their obligations in
this way, and they were told that if
they would come to the corporation
counsel's office their accounts would be
audited and the money which they
could collect which had been illegally
paid or which they would be required
to pay in settlement of their obligation
would be audited. This was done in
about 4,000 cases. Although, in fact, it
was a private matter between the bor-
rower and the lender, between thirty
and forty thousand dollars was thus
saved the borrowers without expense to
them. Many borrowers refused to avail
themselves of this protection. Of
course, it was impossible for some of
the borrowers to settle their accounts
in full.

New Loans Not Intended.

"When the stipulation was entered
into with the loan companies it was
provided that the loan company might ac-
crued an amount in excess of the three-
fourths which the borrower of his own
free will desired to pay. It was not
intended that the loan companies should
be allowed to execute a new loan to the
borrower for the purpose of providing
funds to pay usurious interest on
previous loans. A few weeks
ago the corporation counsel was advised
by the newspapers as most significant
and it is declared that it may influence
the parliamentary situation.

Unanimity Is Desired.

Great efforts are being made in all
quarters here to effect an understand-
ing between the cabinet and Signor
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Famous Crown Jewels of France.

Taken from Paris in shabby valise by two
men who alone know where they have been se-
creted until after the war. Read the story in
The Sunday Star.

GERMAN EMBASSY DENIES FORECASTING REPLY TO NOTE

The German embassy today issued this statement:
"The German embassy stated today that no statement or
intimation had been given by the embassy or any official of
the embassy concerning what response would be made to the
American note regarding the Lusitania."

"This was brought out by statements appearing in the
press this morning to the effect that officials of the German
embassy have outlined the position of the German govern-
ment toward the American note regarding the sinking of the
Lusitania and have declared that the reply would be a polite
but firm refusal to cease submarine warfare against belliger-
merchant ships."

"It was pointed out that the embassy itself so far was
ignorant of the terms of the American note; that it had re-
ceived no instructions whatever from the German govern-
ment regarding the note, and, finally, it was declared that no
official connected with the embassy had expressed any opin-
ion on the subject at all."

DEMANDS REPARATION

American Chamber of Commerce in
Paris Adopts Resolutions.

PARIS, May 12.—The American Cham-
ber of Commerce in Paris has adopted a
set of resolutions calling upon Presi-
dent Wilson to exact reparation from
Germany for the loss of American lives
by the torpedoing of the Cunard liner
Lusitania.

The agreement with the "loan sharks"
allowed them to get what they could
from their old borrowers on old trans-
actions. This method of inducing new
business in order to tack on the old
usury is the worst.

On the other hand, forty-one loan
companies were in business here, and
now only four remain, and they are col-
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FOE TAKES GERMAN CAPITAL IN AFRICA

Gen. Botha's Forces Capture
Windhoek and Proclaim
Martial Law.

LONDON, May 13.—An official state-
ment made public at Cape Town and
received by the Reuter Telegram Com-
pany says that Windhoek, capital of
German Southwest Africa, was cap-
tured yesterday without resistance by
Gen. Botha's forces.

Gen. Botha's troops took a consid-
erable quantity of railway rolling stock.
Martial law has been proclaimed
throughout the conquered territory.

Capture of Importance.

Gen. Botha, addressing his victorious
troops, declared that the capture of the
capital of German Southwest Africa
was of the utmost importance to the
empire and the Union of South Africa,
as it means practically complete pos-
session of German Southwest Africa.

Continuing, the general dwelt upon
the responsibility of the army of occupa-
tion to care for German women and
children in Windhoek, saying in this
connection:

"I rely on your honor to perform this
responsible work well and faithfully."

Gain Command of Railway.

Announcement was made April 29
that the forces of the Union of South
Africa had occupied Keetmanskop, the
most important town in German South-
west Africa next to the capital, thus
obtaining command of the railroad
leading to Windhoek.

A statement was issued at Cape Town
May 8 telling of the occupation by
Gen. Botha of Karibib after a forced
march of thirty-five miles over a wa-
terless waste. It was stated then that
the early capture of Windhoek was ex-
pected.

SAYS RELY ON THE PRESIDENT.

Senator Owen Believes Mr. Wilson's

Solution Will Be Wise.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., May 13.—United
States Senator Owen of Oklahoma
characterized the sinking of the Lusitania
as an act "illegal, inhuman and
barbarous," and declared that the
country should rely upon the "wise
solution" which the President of the United
States will doubtless offer.

Senator Owen believes "the United
States could be of the greatest service
to the human race by retaining self-
control and not sweeping into a war
of passion."

VICTORY FOR ROCKEFELLER.

Court Grants Injunction to Restrain

Collection in Tax Suit.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 13.—United
States District Judge John H. Clarke
today gave John D. Rockefeller a vic-
tory in his tax suit against the Cuyahoga
county assessors, who sought to
collect more than a million and a half
of dollars on personal property valua-
tion of \$300,000,000 in stocks and bonds.
The court granted an injunction to
restrain the collection.

Locomotive Engineers in Session.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 13.—Dele-
gates from all parts of the country
have gathered here for the first tri-
ennial convention of the Brotherhood of
Locomotive Engineers and the Grand
National Auxiliary. The brotherhood
sessions will last three weeks, the aux-
iliary two.

U.S. NOTE CABLED BERLIN; DEMANDS GUARANTEE OF FREEDOM OF SEAS

Requires Cessation of German Subma-
rine Unwarned Attacks on Ships
Carrying Non-Combatants.

POSITION WILL BE ENFORCED
BY EVERY MEANS AT COMMAND

Reparation for Deaths and Financial Losses of Americans
Asked—Some Diplomats Here Believe Teutons Will
Refuse to Comply and Relations Will Be
Broken—Actual War Not Contemplated.

President Wilson this morning put the finishing touches on his
note to Germany protesting against the attacks upon American ves-
sels and the sacrifice of American lives in the course of the German
submarine blockade of England, and the paper was immediately sent
to the State Department to be put into the diplomatic code. It was
filed for cabling to Berlin, by way of Rome and Vienna, during the
morning, and official announcement was made that it would be given
out tonight for publication tomorrow morning. It contains about
2,500 words.

The United States in its note to Germany demands a guarantee
that there will be no further attacks by submarines on merchant ships
carrying non-combatants.

It serves notice that full reparation will be sought for the loss of
about 115 American lives in the sinking of the Lusitania and for other
violations of American rights in the sea zones of war.

The note informs the German government that the American
government will leave nothing undone either in diplomatic represen-
tation or other action to obtain a compliance with its request.

CONTENTS OF NOTE.

The principal points in the note are substantially as follows:

1. The United States government calls attention to the various
incidents in the war zone proclaimed by Germany around the British
Isles—the sinking of the British liner Falaba with the loss of Leon
C. Thresher, an American; the attack by German airmen on the
American steamer Cushing, the torpedoing without warning of the
American steamer Gulfight, flying the Stars and Stripes, and finally
the torpedoing without warning of the Lusitania, with its loss of
more than a thousand lives of non-combatants, among them more
than 100 Americans.
2. These acts are declared to be indefensible under international
law. The United States points out that it never admitted Germany's
right to do them and warned the imperial government that it would
be held to a "strict accountability" for attacks on American vessels
or lives. A strict accounting, therefore, is now asked from Germany.
3. The usual financial reparation will be sought, although Ger-
many is in effect reminded that no reparation can restore the lives
of those sacrificed in the sinking of the Lusitania and other ships.
4. Expressions of regret may comply with the legal precedents,
but they are valueless unless accompanied by a cessation of the prac-
tices endangering lives of non-combatants.

FREEDOM OF SEAS ASSERTED.

5. The right of neutrals to travel any point of the high seas
on neutral or belligerent merchantmen is asserted.

6. In the name of humanity and international law, the United
States demands a guarantee that these rights will be respected and
that there be no repetition of the attacks on merchantmen carrying
non-combatants.

7. The giving of warnings to the American public without offi-
cially communicating them to the United States government is com-
mented on in connection with the German embassy's printed adver-
tisement before the sailing of the Lusitania, but irrespective of the
failure to advise the American government of Germany's purpose,
the point is made that notice of an intention to do an unlawful act
neither justified nor legalized it.

8. The suggestion is conveyed that the German government,
of course, could not have intended to destroy innocent lives, and
that, consequently, the German submarine commanders must have
misunderstood their instructions. The American government indi-
cates its hope that this will be found to be true and a cessation of the
unlawful practices thereby will result.

WILL ENFORCE DEMANDS.

9. In conclusion, Germany's attention is called to the earnest-
ness of the government and people of the United States in this situa-
tion. It is made plain that the United States will leave nothing un-
done either in diplomatic representation or other action to obtain a
compliance by Germany to the requests made.
The note is couched in friendly tones, but is unmistakably firm.
By the suggestion that German submarine commanders must have
misunderstood their instructions or that the German government
could not have intended to destroy innocent lives, room is given
for a disavowal by Germany of the practices in the war zone and an
assurance that future attacks will be prohibited.

Note Firm in Tone.

There was no change today in the
understanding as to the firmness and
directness of the protest to Germany
and the positiveness of the demand for
a change in submarine methods. It is
certain that the President did not be-
lieve the Americans would be willing to ac-